Ground states of Kitaev's quantum double model in the thermodynamic limit

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Gapped quantum phases

$H \ge 0$, $H\Omega = 0$, $\operatorname{spec}(H) \cap (0, \gamma) = \emptyset$

Two states in the same phase if they are connected by a continuous path of gapped Hamiltonians

Topological order

Quantum phase outside of Landau theory

> No good definition known

Second Strain Second Strain

> Long range entanglement

> Anyonic excitations

> Bulk-boundary

Wen, Int. J. Mod. Phys. B. 4,1990

Kitaev quantum double logi

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3, 2,):= arcos

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30,9,002) 25

Ground states in td limit 002, R(S.)

E Bulk-boundary = log(log2-1+); F(Coor, R(S))+(3)

This talk, 2-2 log cos F(So,S.)

-> X12X

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X(Z)

F(Possi)

Kitaev's quantum double model

In the following, G is a finite group



Star and plaquette operators



$$[A_{v}, B_{p}] = [A_{v}, A_{v'}] = [B_{p}, B_{p'}] = 0$$





Hamiltonian:

$$I = \sum_{v} (I - A_v) + \sum_{p} (I - B_p)$$

Ground state:

 $A_v \Omega = B_p \Omega = \Omega$

Remark: on compact surface, degeneracy depends on genus (for toric code, 4^g)

Ground states are locally indistinguishable



The thermodynamic limit



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-) gives time evolution α_t & ground states
-) if ω a ground state, Hamiltonian H_{ω} in GNS repn.



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Definition

A state ω on \mathfrak{A} is a *ground state* for H_{Λ} if we have $-i\omega(A^*\delta(A)) \ge 0$ for all $A \in \delta(A)$. We write *K* for the set of ground states.

Suppose we have a state $\omega(A_s) = \omega(B_p) = 1$. Then:

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Lemma

There is a unique state such that $\omega(A_s) = \omega(B_p) = 1.$

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What about non-frustration free states?

Non-frustration free ground states

Toric code: excitations



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Example: toric code

$\omega_0 \circ \rho$ is a single excitation state

 $\rho(A) := \lim_{n \to \infty} F_{\xi_n} A F_{\xi_n}^*$

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π₀ ο ρ describes
 observables in
 presence of
 background charge

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Sumbut not globally (excitation just gets moved around)

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Interpretation: creates charge (χ, c) and conjugate at endpoints

Can define states $\omega_{\chi,c} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \omega_0 (F_n^{\chi,c} \cdot (F_n^{\chi,c})^*)$ as before

Theorem (Cha, PN, Nachtergaele)

Let $\omega \in K$. Then there is a convex decomposition

$$\omega = \sum_{\substack{\chi \in \widehat{G}, c \in G \\ \varphi \in \widehat{G}, c \in G}} \lambda_{\chi,c}(\omega) \omega^{\chi,c}$$
where $\omega^{\chi,c} \in K^{\chi,c}$. Moreover, each $K^{\chi,c}$ is
a face, and every pure state in $K^{\chi,c}$ is
unitarily equivalent to the state
 $\omega_{\chi,c} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \omega_0(F_n^{\chi,c} \cdot (F_n^{\chi,c})^*).$

Commun. Math. Phys. 357, 125-157 (2018)

Sketch of proof

Boundary terms

Lemma

Let $\widetilde{H}_L \ge 0$ be a sequence of operators such that $\delta(A) = \lim_{L \to \infty} -i[\widetilde{H}_L, A]$ and ω a state such that $\omega(\widetilde{H}_L) = 0$. Then it is a ground state.

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Idea: add suitable boundary terms to quantum double dynamics, and send the boundary to infinity.





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Using Lemma, it follows that states constructed are ground states

 $D_{v}^{\chi} := \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \overline{\chi}(g) A_{v}^{g}$

 $\overline{D_f^c} := B_f^c$

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But charges have a group structure! $(\chi_1, c_1)(\chi_2, c_2) = (\chi_1 \cdot \chi_2, c_1c_2)$

So how can we define the total charge in a region?

$D_L^{\chi} := \sum_{\prod_i \chi_i = \chi} \prod_i D_{\nu_i}^{\chi_i} \qquad D_L^{\chi_i}$

$D_L^c := \sum_{\prod_i c_i = c} \prod_i D_{f_i}^{c_i}$

Lemma

These operators are only supported on the *boundary*. In fact, $F_L^{\chi,c} = D_L^{\chi} D_L^c$.

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Both descriptions are very useful! This allows for an explicit description of local GS

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$$K^{\chi,c} := \left\{ \omega^{\chi,c} : \exists \omega \in K, \lim_{L \to \infty} \omega(D_L^{\chi,c}) > 0 \text{ and} \right.$$
$$\omega^{\chi,c} = w^* - \lim_{L \to \infty} \frac{\omega(\cdot D_L^{\chi,c})}{\omega(D_L^{\chi,c})} \right\}$$

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One can prove that $K^{\chi,c} \subset K$ is a face

Lemma

Let $\omega \in K$. Then the following limit exists: $\lambda_{\chi,c}(\omega) = \lim_{L \to \infty} \omega(D_L^{\chi,c}) \ge 0.$ Furthermore, if $\omega \in K^{\chi,c}$, then we have $\lambda_{\chi',c'}(\omega) = \delta_{c,c'}\delta_{\chi,\chi'}.$

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Let $\omega \in K$. Then there is a convex decomposition

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The non-abelian case

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(Work in progress with Mahdie Hamdan)
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- > Ribbon operators
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- Local charge projectors (but cannot separate magnetic and electric)
- Composition of charges is more complicated!
 (cf. irreps of non-abelian groups)

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Still have nice (but more complicated) algebraic relations

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$$\chi^{\pi C}(A) := \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{d_{\pi} |C|} \sum_{I} \sum_{K} F_{n}^{\pi C;IK} A \left(F_{n}^{\pi C;IK} \right)^{*}$$

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The limit converges and gives a localised, unital positive map

Theorem (Mahdie Hamdan, PN)

The states $\omega_0 \circ \chi^{\pi C}$ are ground states of the non-abelian quantum double model. These states are factor states, but not pure (unless the irreducible representation πC is one-dimensional).

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Kitaev & Kong, Commun. Math. Phys. 313 (2012)

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Our analysis of the ground states can be seen as an implementation of this idea

Kitaev & Kong, Commun. Math. Phys. 313 (2012)

Bulk-boundary

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- Solution Can define a "local" boundary algebra
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Canonical state on bulk and boundary

Theorem

For Levin-Wen models, the canonical state on the boundary is a KMS-1 state, and the corresponding von Neumann algebra is a factor of Type II₁ or Type III.

C. Jones, PN, D. Penneys & D. Wallick, arXiv:2307.12552

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Theorem

The category of "DHR bimodules" of the boundary net is the Drinfeld centre $Z(\mathscr{C})$, where \mathscr{C} is the input fusion category for the Levin-Wen model.

C. Jones, PN, D. Penneys & D. Wallick, arXiv:2307.12552

Theorem

Let ω be the frustration free ground state of the quantum double model for an abelian group *G*. Then for any convex cone Λ , the von Neumann algebra $\pi_{\omega}(\mathfrak{A}))''$ is a factor of Type II_{∞}.

Y. Ogata, arXiv:2212.09036

C. Jones, PN, D. Penneys & D. Wallick, arXiv:2307.12552